CECIL REPUBLICAN

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

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POETICAL.

From the Kennebec Journal.

The night was warm, the pool was still,
No sound was heard from lake or hill,
Save where, upon a log decayed,
A Bull-dog took his 'nightly serenade.

Wake, *Angina* of my love, awake,
Thou fairest of the fair!
The Moon rooats far from the lake,
The plickest his rest does take
The water wooh among.

The sun has put his fire out,
The day-light's hardly seen,
No enemy is round about,
Then, fragrant pinks thy lovely snout
Above the waters green.

For lonely I am sitting here,
Upon a rotten log
Oh, cast away all idle fear;
And for a moment sweetly cheer
The heart of thy bull-frog.

Oh, hop with me to other pools,
Where we may live in love;
Where no rude wind the warm lake ripples,
And where do dwell no human fools
Those two-leg'd things above.

NED.

From the New England Farmer.

A dandy's what? A dickey and a quiz,
A pair of gaiters and a stunned-ye friz,
A wishy-washy coat with a tremendous collar,
A greasy pocket and half a dollar;
A plaited bosom studded thick with glass,
A forehead plaited with a coat of brass;
A scarlet nose, a long nice and a squirt
A dainty vest and—may be half a shirt;
A pompous tone, a sentimental air,
A curse within hand, a straddle like a cow,
A sparkling robin, a tea-cup full of paint,
A cod fish eye and visage of a saint;
A pair of whiskers stolen from a goat,
A newter watch and seal scarce worth a groat—
A pocket comb, a pair of random bows,
A pair of seal skin slippers black as sloes—
A cocked hat with scarcely any brim,
A cribble shank and body woodress slim—
A pair of check tights, tighter than his skin,
A pewter brooch and watch chain made of tin—
A slim umbrella and a little switch,
A monkey followed by a pointer bitch,
A sevrile ape, a pretty woman's tool,
A stupid dunce, a despicable fool.

For the Cecil Republican.

Correspondence of an old Uncle and his Niece.

No. I.

FROM THE UNCLE TO THE NIECE.

As you are ere long to enter company, my dear niece, I would have you cultivate a talent for conversation. And in order that you may neverfeel at a loss for a most popular as well as fruitful subject, I recommend *scandal*. With a very little practice, you may soon learn to rip up your neighbours' thread-bare reputations with a volubility that will set at defiance all attempts at correcting you, because on so exhaustless a theme, you may be so fluent, that no one can get a word in edgeways. However, if any one should be so presumptuous as ever to demand your authority for any assertion, it is very easy for you to rein yourself back with a becoming *hauteur* of manner, and reply, I should like to know your authority sir, (or ma'am,) for questioning mine—but, if you *must* know, I was told it by Mrs. Bellekapper, who had it of Miss. Street-yarn, who had it fresh from Mrs. Dolittle, who had it from a dozen others'——and no man or woman of moderate conscience will ever think of attempting to trace the matter through such a labaryrinthine maze of channels.

Now the topic of the *weather*, after a 'yes' and a 'no' or two, is run high and dry ashore; and so are most subjects that are common in conversation: but this one, besides the inexhaustible riches of its multiform phases, (like a kaleidoscope, keep turning and you will still find something new,) possesses a degree of popular zest, that few topics can boast—and if you become at all proficient, you will be sought after with an avidity equaled only by that of the drunkard for his bowl. I am therefore exceedingly anxious that you should shine in this particular: besides, I would have you cracked up for *something*—and I see no sensible reason why my anxiety toward you in this particular, is not at least as laudable as that of the great Lord Chesterfield, when his son should be an honest gentleman.

But the better to insure your success, I propose to furnish you with an example or two, out of ten thousand different varieties that might be named; merely prefacing, that if you have any idea of attaining to proficiency, I beg you will throw aside, as a useless garment and a hindrance, any love of truth that you have, *in so much as it will be* impossible for you to excel in this important accomplishment, and adhere to truth at the same time.

Now then, *à la* Trollope:—addressing yourself to an old maid—La! Miss. Bodkin, how emaciated you look—I understand your *ci-devant* admirer Mr. C. has taken so immoderately to strong drink, that even the temperance society has given over all hopes of him. Dear me, I am so outdone with that extravagant woman, the widow Honeycomb: only to think, they say she will persist not only in the use of tea, but also, the luxury of sugar in it; when I'm credibly informed she is so poor that she should confine herself entirely either to water gruel, or, at most, molasses and water. But what's the best news? Did you ever see such frights in your life, as the Misses Lackloves were on last Sunday, at church? Poor things, I wonder how they came by those new bonnets; for it is said they are not able to sport such a style, and there are curious speculations afloat as to the how and the where withal, and so. ——Do you know what wages Mrs. Lightcash pays her servants now, or indeed whether she pays them at all? It is said she is rather more off hand at hiring than paying. ——Dear sir, I must tell you something about a row I was at the other night, for I cannot digest it with the name of a party—it was at the *soi-disant* great lady Overmuch's. The gentlemen entered the drawing room with their over-coats on, and boots covered with mud, switching it off with ratans,—just from a fox-chase, or horse race, or husking-match, or some such finishing school ——and some of them with cigars in their mouths. The ladies all sat cross-legged, several of them chewing tobacco, and spurting its mahogany colored juice upon the Brussels carpet. Just before tea, scotch snuff was handed round in a large dinner plate with a tea-spoon in it, and most of the ladies put a teaspoonful or two in their dear little mouths, (I suppose for excitement,) when immediately a very spirited conversation was commenced by them; on the subject of nullification and tobacco and cotton planting; loudly rejoicing at the effect of the tariff upon the price of scotch snuff. O, I was so utterly disgusted, that I scarcely knew which way to turn. And to mend the matter, instead of tea and toast being handed round, at the ring of a small hand-bell, by Mrs. O, half a dozen half-naked, overgrown niggers entered the room, and went pell mell to laying a string of supper-tables; and upon these were arrayed such delicacies as geese stuffed with onions—pigs at that doubtful period of growth when you scarce know whether they are pigs or hogs, and these filled with a whole garden of thyme, sage and sweet marjoram—to say nothing of dozens of plates of pickles and preserves, beans, beets and cabbage—Uh! I was so outdone by this time, that I rose, and ordering my coach, departed in ineffable contempt!"

Such, my dear niece, is a bird's-eye glimpse, a slight outline of a few pictures, that I leave it to your fruitful genius to fill up—and should my gratuitously proffered admonition prove so acceptable as to elicit from you the favour of a reply to this, it is possible I may trouble you again: but if you really so write me, I beg you will give me some account of how you succeed, &c.

Your dearingly affectionate Uncle,

JEPTHA TIMBERTOES.

December, 1832.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From "Legends of New England."

A NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.

"The gaunt wolf,
Scenting the place of slaughter, with his long
And most offensive howl, did ask for blood."

"The wolf—the gaunt and ferocious wolf—How many tales of wild horror are associated with its name! Tales of the battle and death-field—where the wolf and the vulture feast together—a horrible and obscene banquet, realizing the fearful description of the Siege of Corinth, when—

"On the edge of a cliff
There sat a raven flapping a wolf,
amidst the cold and stiffening corpses of the fallen; or of the wild Scandinavian forests, where the peasant sinks down exhausted amid the drifts of winter, and the wild wolf-howl sounds fearfully in his deafening ear; and lean forms and evil eye gather closer and closer around him, as if impatient for the death of the doomed victim.

"The early settles of New England were not unfrequently incommoded by the numbers and ferocity of the wolves, which prowled along their rude settlements. The hunter easily overpowered them, and with one discharge of his musket scattered them from about his dwelling. They fled even from the cradle child, in the broad glare of day—but in the thick and solitary night, far away from the dwelling of men, they were terrible, from their fiendish and ferocious appetite for blood.

"I have heard of a fearful story of the wolf, from the lips of some the old settlers of Vermont perhaps it may be best told in the language of one of the witnesses of the scene.

"Twas a night of January, in the year 17—. We had been to a fine quilting frolic, about two miles from our little settlement of four or five log-houses. 'Twas rather late—about twelve o'clock, I should guess—when the party broke up. There was no moon—and a dull, gray shadow or haze hung all around the horizon, while overhead a few pale and sickly looking stars gave us their dull light, as they shone through a dingy curtain. There was six of us in company—Harry Mason and myself said four as pretty girls as ever grew up this side of the Green Mountains. There were my two sisters and Harry's sister and his sweetheart, the daughter of one next door neighbour. She was a right smart girl—that Caroline Allen—I never saw her equal, though I am no stranger to pretty faces.—She was so pleasant and kind of heart—so gentle of sweet-spoken; and so intelligent besides, that every body loved her. She had an eye as blue as the hill violet, and her lips were like a red rose leaf in June. No wonder that Harry Mason loved her—boy though he was—for we had neither of us seen our seventeenth summer.

"Our path lay through a thick forest of oak, with here and there a tall pine raising its dark full shadow against the sky, with an outline rendered indistinct by the thick darkness. The snow was deep—deeper a great deal than it ever falls of late years—but the surface was frozen strongly enough to bear our weight, and we hurried on over the white pathway with rapid steps. We had not proceeded far before a low, long howl came to our ears. We all knew it in a moment, and I could feel a shudder thrilling the arms that were folded close to my own. as a sudden cry burst from the lips of all of us—The wolves—the wolves!"

"Did you ever see a wild wolf—not one of your caged, broken down, show animals, which are exhibited for sixpence sight, children half price—but a fierce half starved ranger of the wintry forest, howling and hurrying over the barren snow, actually mad with hunger? There is no one of God's creatures which has such a frightful fiendish look, as this animal. It has the form as well as the spirit of a demon.

"Another, and another howl—and then we could hear distinctly the quick patter of feet behind us. We all turned right about, and looked in the direction of the sound.

"The devils are after us," said Mason, pointing to a line of dark, gliding bodies. And so in fact they were—a whole troop of them—howling like so many Indians on a war-path. We had no weapons of any kind; and we knew enough of the nature of the vile creatures who followed us, to feel that it would be useless to contend without them. There was not a moment to lose—the savage beasts were close upon us. To attempt flight would have been a hopeless affair. There was but one chance of success, and we instantly seized upon it.

"'To the tree—let us climb this tree!' I cried, springing forwards towards a low boughed and guarded oak, which I saw at a glance, might be easily climbed into. Harry Mason sprang lightly into the tree, and aided in placing the terrified girls in a place of comparative security among the thick boughs. I was the last on the ground, and the whole troop were yelling at my heels before I reached the rest of the company. There was one moment of hard breathing and wild exclamations among us, and then a feeling of calm thankfulness for our escape. The night was cold—and we soon began to shiver and shake, like so many sailors on the topmast of an iceland whaler. But there was no murmurs—no complaining among us for we could distinctly see the gaunt, attenuated bodies of the wolves beneath us, and every now and then we could see great, glowing eyes, staring up in the tree where we were seated. And their yells—they were loud and long and devilish!

"I know not how long we had remained in this situation, for we had no means of ascertaining the time—when I heard a sink of deep breathing near me. I looked down beneath the weight of some of us, and a moment after a shriek went through his ears like the piercing of a knife. A light form went plunging down through the naked branches and fell with a dull and heavy sound upon the stiff snow.

"Oh, God! I am gone!"

"It was the voice of Caroline Allen. The poor girl never spoke again!—There was a horrible dizziness and confusion in my brain, and I spoke not and I stirred not—for the whole was at that time like an ugly, unreal dream. I only remember that there were cries and shudderings around me; perhaps I joined with them—and there were smothered groans, and a dreadful howls underneath. It was all over in a moment. Poor Caroline! She was literally eaten alive. The wolves had a frightful feast, and they became raving mad with the taste of blood.

"When I come fully to myself—when the horrible dream went off—and it lasted but a moment—I struggled to shake off the arms of my sisters, which were clinging around me, and could I have cleared myself, I should have jumped down among the raging animals. But when a second thought came over me, I knew that any attempt at rescue would be useless. As for poor Mason, he was wild with horror. He had tried to follow Caroline when she fell, but he could not shake off the grasp of his terrified sister. His youth, and weak constitution and frame, were unable to withstand the dreadful trial; and he stood close by my side, with his hands firmly clenched and his teeth set closely, gazing down upon the dark, savage creatures below, with the fixed stare of a maniac. It was indeed a terrible scene. Around us, in the thick cold night—and below the ravening wild beasts were leaping their bloody jaws, and howling for another victim.

"The morning broke at last; and our frightful enemies fled at the first advance of day light, like so many cowardly murderers. We waited until the sun had risen before we ventured to crawl from our resting-place. We were chilled through—every limb was numb with cold and terror—and poor Mason was delirious, and raved wildly about the dreadful things he had witnessed. There were bloody stains all around the tree; and two or three long locks or dark hair were trampled into the snow.

"We had gone but a little distance when we were met by our friends from the settlement, who had became alarmed at our absence. They were shocked at our wild and frightful appearance; and they hastily conjectured that we had met at first view we all seemed like so many crazed and brain-stricken creatures. They assisted us to reach our homes; but Harry Mason never recovered fully from the dreadful trial. He neglected his business, his studies, and his friends, and would sit alone for hours together, ever and anon muttering to himself about that horrible night. He fell to drinking soon after, and died a miserable drunkard, before age had whitened a hair in his head.

"For my own part, I confess I have never entirely overcome the terrors of the melancholy circumstance which I have endeavoured to describe. The thought of it has haunted me like my own shadow; and even now, the whole scene comes at times vividly before me in my dreams, and I start up with something of the same feelings of terror which I experienced when, more than half a century ago I passed a NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES."

The seven wonders of the world were lately exhibited at Washington City, in a new manner of natural curiosities.

1st. A widow at the age of 60 refused an offer of marriage.

2d. dandy with only five cravats on his neck.

3d. A contented old maid.

4th. A lawyer who refused to be fed.

5th. A moderate doctor's bill.

6th. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.

7th. Congressmen that wished to adjourn the session, when there was money in the treasury.

Since exhibiting the above, a printer has arrived in the city, who has been paid all but—*four thousand dollars*.

Folly is the poverty of the mind.

Lacenice.—Of all the actions of a man's life his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, it is most meddled with by other people.

To endeavour to forget one is the certain course to think of nothing else. Love has this in common with scruples, that it is exasperated by the reflections used to free us from it. If it were practicable, there's nothing necessary to weaken our passion, but never to mind it.

You may depend on it, he is a good man, whose friends are all good, and whose enemies have characters decidedly bad.

Lavater.

When I see leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such I think I, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends abound in abundance, but, in winter of my need, they are gone quite off. He is a happy man, who hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy that hath no need of his friends.

It is customary in the canton of Wallis, Switzerland, for those who have found any thing lost; even money, to affix it to a large crucifix in the church yard; and there is not an example on record of an object being taken away except by the rightful owner.

A Hard Lesson.—St. Paul first advisieth women to submit themselves to their husbands, and then counselleth men to love their wives—since it was fitting that women should first have their lesson given to them, because it is hardest to be learned, and therefore they need have the more time to conn it.—*Fuller.*

Half a Lodging.—A fellow called recently at a hotel in Boston, and enquired at the bar the price of lodging. Upon being informed that 25 cents was the regular fee: he demurred, protesting that he would not submit to such an extention. After some parley with the bar tender our customer fumbled in his pockets, and extracting the last ninepenny bit in his possession. "There," said he, "call me at twelve o'clock."

Gentleness.—How indecorous, offensive, and sinful is it to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I will have it so—it shall be done as I like." But I should hope the disgraceful manner is so small as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject.

Scarcity of Asses.—The Rev. Mr. Thom of Govan; riding home from Paisley, on a particular occasion, met up with two gentlemen, who had lately been made justices of the peace. They, seeing him well mounted, as usual, were determined to cram a joke on him, and accosted him thus 'Well, Mr. Thom, you are very unlike your master; for he was content to ride on an.' 'An as,' says Mr. Thom, there's no sic a beast to be gotten now-a-days.' 'Ay; how's that asses gone?' they replied Mr. Thom, 'they now make them a' *justices of the peace!*

In the year 1777, two soldiers took a fancy to go and hear a sermon; the orator was Mr. Murray, well known for his doctrine of universal salvation. In the afternoon of the same day, another preacher exhibited; but his doctrine was diametrically the reverse of what they had heard in the morning. "Tom," said one of them, "*Mon* you hear how differently these folks preach.' Which of them do you prefer?' "I'll be shot," says Tom; "if I'll believe either of 'em yet a while; till I see it come out in general order."

Spectacles Exhibited at Rome by Julius Cæsar.—Never before, according to traditions which lasted though several generations in Rome, had there been a vast a conflux of the human race congested to any one centre, on any one attraction of business or of pleasure, as to Rome on occasion of these spectacles exhibited by Cæsar. In our days, the greatest occasional gatherings of the human race are in India, especially at the great fair of the Hurdwar, in the mountains of Hindostan; a confluence of many millions is sometimes seen at that spot, brought together under the mixed influences of devotion and commercial business, and dispersed as rapidly as they had been convoked. Some such spectacle of nations crowding upon nations, and some such Babylonish confusion of dresses, complexions, languages, and jargons, was then witnessed in Rome. Accommodations within doors, and under roofs of houses, or of temples, was altogether impossible. Myriads of myriads lay stretched on the ground, without even the slight protection of tents, in a vast circuit about the city. Multitudes of men, even senators, and others of the highest rank, were trampled to death in the crowds; and the whole family of man seemed gathered together at the bidding of the Great Dispeller.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

NAPOLEON AND THE TWELVE APOSTLES.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the holy fathers recommended him to the reliques of their church. "Sire, will you deign to take our Apostles under your protection?" "Your Apostles! are they of wood?" "No, Sire." "Of what are they then?" "Of silver, Sire.—of solid silver." "Solid silver?" replied Napoleon, quickly, "Yes, I shall help them to fulfil their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall." Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve Apostles to the Mint at Paris.

Autumn Evening.—These are the true seasons for improvements. The weariness and dust and heat are over. The air is cool—and nature puts on her robes of pensiveness and contemplation, so that mankind have little to divert them from the solemn duty of storing the mind with wisdom, during the calm and glorious evening of autumn. Sit down, ye journeyers to eternity, spread before you the bright pages of literature and morality, and never let pleasure rob your evenings of their innocence, and cloud your mornings with languor and repentence.

An Irishman fights before he reasons, a Scotchman reasons before he fights, an Englishman is not particular as to the order of precedence, but will do either to accommodate his customers.—A modern general has said, that the best troops would be as follows: an Irishman half drunk, a Scotchman half starved, and an Englishman with his belly full.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.—An experienced school teacher of our acquaintance, lately told us the following story. The boy who is the subject of it, deserves credit for his will, if not for his punctuality. He had one winter, morning, when the ground was cased in ice, reached the school-room at rather a late hour, whereupon Dominie inquired of him "why so tardy?" "Because, sir," said he, "I lost two steps backward where I gained one forward." "Indeed! and if you slipped in that manner, how did you get here at all?" "Why, sir, I turned and went the other way!"

The name of Carroll is the only one on the Declaration to which the *residence* of Signer is appended. The reason why it was done in this case, we have understood to be as follows:—The Patriots who signed that document, did it, almost literally, with ropes about their necks, it being generally supposed that they would, if unsuccessful, be hung as rebels. When Carroll had signed his name, some one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get clear—there are several of that name—they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added "*of* Carrollton."—*Perts. Journal.*

MERELY A HINT.—We hope our patrons who are in arrears, will "take the hint" intended in our copying the following pithy article—if they do, and act upon it to our satisfaction, we shall not be constrained to speak plainer.

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in: writing to their sweethearts, to indite a small chapter on MONEY. It is a fruitful subject, inasmuch as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression,) of mankind, and the axis of human ambition. *Money* is a good thing—a good thing—a kind servant—a bad master—a thief in the temple of virtue—a ministering spirit to the ready—a villain in disguise—and, withal, a sad rake. What opens the fair arms of the young lovely, and blushing girl to the embraces of the old, the infirm, and the ugly? *Money.* What builds up a fool in the opinion of the world? What causes old Ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a daughter? *Money.* What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and humble acknowledgements from the young? *Money.* What causes men to struggle for office? *Money.* What is the criterion of right and wrong? *Money.* What is the cause of the wrangling, struggling, cheating, lying, stealing, murdering, and bowing, prevalent among mankind? *Money.* What in fact is the great standard of human affection? *Money.* What makes the Printer struggle in hard times? *Money.* What leads the editor to inform the public of these facts? *Money?* *What do we require at the hands of our readers?* MONEY. ☞ Do take, sir? Yes are the very man we wish to hear from.

Tremont Patriot.

Erasmus writing to the Pope, by whom he had been offered, if he not using abstinence during Lent, and eating animal food, said, "I have a Catholic soul, but my stomach is altogether Lutheran."

The Dutchman's Shower.—Our steady rain has been interrupted by two or three days of good weather, and pleasantly cool. We have found a good description of the previous month, in the Dutchman's weather journal.—"Had a dander shower for tree weeks, and then set in for a settled rain."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our mail schooner Evening Edition has just come up from the packet ship Ontario, Captain Sebor, bringing us London papers to Nov. 3rd inclusive, and Portsmouth to the 5th. The news is important.

The reported capture of Don Miguel's fleet is not confirmed. There was an engagement between the two fleets of Vigo on the 11th Oct. in which both parties suffered considerable damage. On the side of Don Pedro 45 were either killed or wounded.

London, Oct. 31.—We announced yesterday morning, exclusively, the arrival of Admiral Villeneuve, and a French squadron of five ships of war, from Cherbourg, at Spithead, and at the same time showed, by a summary of the Parisian Ministerial papers of Sunday, received also by express, what were the purposes for which this armament was destined by the French Government. These two pieces of intelligence, combined with the already known intentions of our government, appear to leave no doubt of the once settled determination of the two Cabinets to bring the long dividing alienation between the Kings of Holland and Belgium to a close, by compelling the Dutch to accept the terms, or rather, the last, the compromise of their respective claims.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3.—The difficulties with regard to the settlement of the Dutch question, apprehended by the ingenuposition of Prussian favor of the King of Holland, are removed. It is now understood that the King of Prussia is not only not hostile to the resolved measures of coercion of the two Powers (France and England) against Holland but that they have his perfect concurrence.

The Convention ratified by the English and French Plenipotentiaries has been ratified by the French Government, and was returned on Saturday, clothed with the necessary formality of an international contract.—The conditions of this Convention are drawn up with precision.

The two rival governments were required to evacuate by the 2d inst. all the places which they respectively occupy in the territories of each other; or, in other words Belgium was required to surrender Venlo, and Holland Antwerp.

If the refusal of Holland did not consent at that date, the combined fleet was to sail to blockade the Dutch ports, and if by the 12th of November, Antwerp is not surrendered, the French army will then enter Belgium, and commence its march towards that city on the 15th.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The exultation of the Ministerialists is at an acme. The Convention between France and England although not strictly a treaty offensive and defensive, live set the Court, the Cabinet, the Camarilla, and their creature, out of their wits

HARD FIGHTING IN PORTUGAL.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Oporto, Oct. 20, written by a Portuguese officer in the army of the Queen:

"I pass over the circumstances common to every combat, but I must inform you that, since our bloody and unfortunate assault of the Castle of Burgos, 1812, I never saw, not even at Vera Cruz, an assault so fierce and obstinate as the storming of the Miguelites against the redoubt of the Convent de Serra, the 14th of this month. Six thousand Miguelites, commanded by the Generals Jorge Jodeira and Abreau—the first an ignorant but brave soldier, the second an intelligent officer, a great favorite of Lord Beresford in the Peninsular war—sign yesterday with the greatest gallantry by Major Brayn a young man commanding the fortress.

Col. Peixoto leading his column was killed by a cannon ball near the first parade. Moreau is wounded, and about 1000 Miguelites fell on the spot. The enemy fought bravely but ignorantly, for our batteries were not silenced, nor our breastworks demolished, when he marched against us. Our loss is less than a hundred men. This would have been the moment for crossing the Douro, and crushing the Miguelites at Villa Nova, but while the Generalissimo crowns the Emperor, the opportunity is no more. This is our fate since our landing.

"We are preparing to receive the enemy on the 26th, Don Miguel's birth day; his troops are two days distant, encamping at Ponte Lepez at Vallongo on the right, and at Lapa on the left of the Douro. I am confident that though Don Miguel be present, in the Miguelite ranks, yet with a double chest, but without a reinforcement of 4,000, and a general accustomed to manœuvre boldly, I say we will not be able to take the field—and Portugal is gone. The two brothers Sarrepa fell at the same time, in the same battery, fighting generously for Donna Maria, while the third brother is on the opposite side fighting for Don Miguel.

We know not the intelligence from Lisbon, upon which the ministers of Don Pedro had put their confidence, was a negotiation, like the delusion they have been nursing since the Miguelites squadron Sartorius has fought like a brave sailor, but he is now satisfied that John VI. is not so rotten as some correspondents at Lisbon argued. Here to explain that the only cavalry which fought on the 20th of last month consisted 80 officers, whose serveants and soldiers under Colonel Nepomuceno, Lieutenant Colonel Camello was killed in the ranks.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enq. Dec. 11.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by the Furmosa, from Havre, Paris papers of the 4th Nov. and Havre of the 5th.

Despatches for Government were on board the Formosa, which were brought up by our schooner and have been deposited in the Post office in time for the southern mail.

The departure of the mail permits us only to advert briefly to the intelligence contained in the papers we have just received.

There is not much of importance in addition to what we learned by the last Liverpool packet. The expectation of war with Holland appeared to be entertained with great confidence. Much alarm prevailed in Antwerp, where the merchants looked forward to a bombardment of the town from the citadel.—Both the French and English Consuls had directed the vessels of their nations to quit the port.

General Delahorde sent on a special mission by the French Government to the King of Holland has been refused permission to pass the Dutch frontier. It is asserted that the King of Holland has expressed an intention of issuing letters of marque against French, English and Belgian vessels, in case the two former powers should blockade his ports.

Nothing of consequence has occurred in the Ministry since our last.

Paris, Nov. 2.—Letters from Alexandria, announce that the Egyptian forces have made Ipsamboes masters of Mareah, Merdin, Caserin Adana, and Tarsus, and are marching upon Sutahia. An English frigate has sailed from Alexandria for Constantinople, with Envoys from the Pacha charged to treat with the Sultan

Marshal Gerard set out last night for the army of the North, whether the Duke of Orleans will follow him in a few days.

According to the intelligence of Sept. 28, from Alexandria, the Viceroy of Egypt has been negociating with the Captain Pacha a definitive arrangement.—It is stated that every thing is agreed upon, and that the Porte cedes to that Prince, Syria, and the Island of Cypress.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Gen. Bernard, one of the King's aides-de-camp, has been appointed Director of the works fortifying Paris, in the room of General Valazé.

Brussels, Nov. 1.—The Phare of Antwerp says.—Gen. Count Delahorde, Aide-de-Camp of the King of the French, set out yesterday for Holland, but remained in the evening, having been refused permission to pass the frontier."

The Journal du Commerce d'Anvers gives the following: "The Consuls of France and England have prompted the Captains of the merchantmen of the respective nations, to quit Antwerp with their vessels."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO

The brig Mentor, Capt. Peterson, arrived here this morning from Rio, having left there the 2nd of October, by which we have received the evening commercial letter which we have found under the appropriate head.

BUENOS AYRES.—Owing to the angry state of public feeling at Buenos Ayres, growing out of the Faulkland Island business, our Charge de Affaires, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Slocum, our Consul, left that place, and arrived at Rio, from whence they embarked for the U. S. in the ship Jane, which sailed five days previous to the Mentor, for Baltimore.—It was reported that the merchants at B. A. were shipping their property from thence, being apprehensive of a declaration of War against the U. S.

The U. S. Sloop of War Warren was at Rio when the Mentor left.

Loss of the ship Pennsylvania. The Charleston Post states that the ship above on Cape Romain, has been ascertained to be the ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Patterson, from Hayre bound to that port. She sailed shortly after the struck, and afterwards parted the cable & passengers escaping to that of the wreck which remained. The pilot boat Washington reached the wreck on Monday, and brought up ninety-eight steerage passengers, in a most wretched and destitute condition, not an article being saved except wind clothes they had on—indeed, they said the stage of the weather, that it was decaped nothing short of miracle could save their lives. Six of the steerage passengers were put on board of the barque Charlotte, from Baltimore, in the offing, bound in. The cabin passengers were landing at Pawley's Pawley's Island, when they left. Messrs Robie, Monasterec, and Master Hamel, were left at the Romain light house. An elderly female steerage passenger died on the wreck on Monday, from exposure and fatigue. The ship was laden with a valuable cargo of wines and dry goods, the whole of which is entirely lost.

The cause of the disaster above detailed and which no doubt will lead to others of a more fatal character, arose from the captain mistaking the light on Cape Romain for that of Charleston. It is said the former is so defected, that it is calculated to mislead.

A young professional gentleman, of Philadelphia, of respectable connexions, was brought before the Recorder, on Tuesday morning, upon a charge of being engaged in making arrangements for fighting a duel, and was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to keep the peace for the future.

CECIL REPUBLICAN.

ELKTON, DECEMBER 12, 1832.

Our *Devil* having expressed a desire to enjoy the Holy-days, and lest no respite from his labors might cause him to grow weary in well doing,* we have concluded not to issue a paper on Saturday next.

No business of importance has been transacted in either House of Congress as yet, and we presume but little will be done until after the holy-days. So soon as the proceedings become interesting to readers generally, a weekly summary will be given in the Republican.

The Proclamation of the President has had a powerful effect in South Carolina. It has opened the eyes of the deceived, and the leaders of the late treasonable measures adopted by an assemblage of a portion of the citizens of that State, bitterly censured for their diabolical and unpatriotic conduct. We have no desire to act up for a prophet, but we hazard the assertion that in after years the Nullification Convention will be remembered only as the Southern Hartford Convention and the names of its disgraced members handed down to posterity as the would be destroyers of our prosperity, our happiness and our Union.

Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, distinctly manifests a favorable feeling towards the Nullifiers, and recommends the calling of a convention of the States to which the subject of controversy be referred.

REFORM! REFORM!! REFORM!!!

Saturday next is the day appointed for the friends of a Reform in the Aristocratic Constitution of this State to meet at the Court House in Elkton, for the purpose of selecting a Delegation to attend the General Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th of January next.

In several of our sister counties this subject has been taken up with a zeal and energy truly encouraging, and will not Czech, once more, enlist under the banner of the People's rights, and show herself worthy a place in a Republican Government? She will. Her citizens are awakened up from that slumber & lethargy which has so long been suffered to overshadow them. They feel that the Constitution is greatly defective—that it gives too much influence and power to the few, and that the many have to complainly shield by their will—that all the most lucrative and exalted stations are at the disposal of officers already elected and that they have no say in the matter. These things are not longer to be borne with, a Reform in our State Constitution is desired and expected by all, except such as believe that the people have not sufficient sagacity and understanding to discern *good* men from *bad*, and who would make a property qualification a necessary requisite for the privilege of the elective franchise. Under these circumstances it is necessary to press a general attendance of our fellow-citizens at the meeting on Saturday next? We think not. All are aware of its importance and we dare not express a doubt of any true hearted Republican's presence, who can possibly make it convenient to attend. Come one, come all, and let this first blow against Maryland State Corruption, in Cecil county, be a decisive, a triumphant one.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

This Document is hailed in every quarter of the Union with one unbounded expression of commendation and applause. Those who long closed their eyes against the judicious doctrines advanced and pursued by Gen. Jackson during his Administration and loaded the measures of his opponents and their exertions and money to rob him of those laurels obtained by his accomplishing objects sought impracticable, have cast the cause of their blindness off and they are heard to exclaim "I opposed Gen. Jackson's election because of scruples conscientiously formed, but I begin to believe I was in error, and to be candid, I agree you that I am almost of the opinion that he is the only man that could save us from disunion and look upon his election as a providential circumstance." Such expressions from his most bitter foes must be gratifying to our worthy Chief, and when his noble heart is encased in its chamel-house, the controversy of historians will arise from a doubt for which of his acts the American people are most indebted—He triumphantly expelled from our shores, a foreign fog composed of troops that had just conquered the greatest General Europe has ever given birth to—he bared his bosom to an overgrown monied Monster that aimed at the destruction of our free institutions—he by one dash of his pen laid desolate the deep laid schemes of a band of aspiring and ambitious demagogues, who longed to see fire to the match, which was destined to forever blast and lay in ruins the only true Republican Government that has ever existed—For these acts a living monument to his memory is erected in every American bosom.

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

THE CRISIS.

The citizens of South Carolina are about to act upon a responsibility as deep as it is dangerous. Upon the result of their movements depend not only all their own fair hopes but the hopes perhaps of civil liberty itself. Yigilitulas is the principle by which their heated politicians have led them, and signing as it has the gulf of degradation and misery now yawning beneath their footsteps, there is still, thank God, a lingering moment of salvation. The proclamation of Jackson in the name of all that is valuable to mankind (in the name of national virtue and of human freedom we implore them not to take it! Fellow citizens of South Carolina, the power to save your beloved State has not yet passed from your hands. The party now presuming upon their authority to wield your destinies, believe they have you bound down for the sacrifice, that you are manacled for misery, and that every movement you make for disenthralment will be a vile and as important as the raving efforts of the prisoner in chains—that they have your moral and mental energies as well secured against their exercise, as they would deem your corporeal functions free from any control in physical fetters. Truth is that they have the combiance of power to govern you for two years without consulting your wishes or obeying your mandates, but it is only the semblance, fellow citizens. Your Senators are most of them in office for four years, your Representatives are all elected for two years, and the body calling itself, a Convention, appears to be sure, but still calling itself, "*the people of South Carolina*" will wield its power for twelve months. But notwithstanding all this, the citizens of South Carolina, let us tell them, have still a "reserved right"—still have left them a power more potent than the functionaries to whom they have entrusted their destinies. The "people of South Carolina" are always their own masters, when they will it to be so, and though they have unhappily delegated their authority to agents who seem disposed to exercise it dissatisfactorily to their constituents,—utterly adverse to their best and dearest interests, those constituents have still their paramount prerogative. They can still control their delegates. They can speak in language that even nullification, sure not deafened, and utter a tone so emphatic for disorganization itself to digest. A Convention based upon a constituency as unequal as a rotten borough parliament—a Convention pretending to represent the good people of the State but in reality representing but a partial portion of them—a Convention in which the negroes of the low country nabobs actually preponderate over the suffrages of South Carolina's mountain yeomanry—such a Convention has met, and the very first result of its potential wisdom has been to sever South Carolina from the Union, and disfranchise every one of her citizens who refuses to sanction the sacrilege by an oath, the very terms of which are in violation of the oath of God, already taken! Yes, fellow-citizens, a test oath, that oath of all the ties instrumentalities by which tyrannical Governments exercise despotism over their people, has been ordained in Republican South Carolina! The very first act in the drama of disunion, is an act that would be murmured at in the dominions of Don Miguel. Not contented with jeoparding the civil freedom of an intelligent people, they have invaded the sanctuary of conscience, and made it penal to exercise opinion. Will the people of South Carolina—in the name of Heaven will they submit to a tyranny so palpable—to a despotism so inapprecisably wicked? Will they sanction the very worst feature of monarchical misrule? Will they follow their infatuated leaders into ruin with their own Government, and march into Egypt against the liberties of their country, under officers appointed *pro tempore* by a pliable Convention? It is proper that the army about to be raised to fight out the "peaceable remedy" shall be officered by men appointed by the Governor?

If the people of South Carolina, must be led to the battle field against their brethren, it would be at least generous to let them elect their own officers—But no, the men in power having obtained all they want of the people, have determined to leave them no voice in public affairs—but the privilege of their own to exercise. South Carolina may call herself free—she may think herself a republic, but it must be manifest to every calm man of sense, that she is no more free than Spain, and with all the forms of republicanism she is actually at this moment governed by an iron despotism as tyrannical as Russian Autocracy. To complete the symmetry and fill up the proportions of this despotism, it is intended no doubt to enjoin the privilege of speech and establish a censorship of the press—to inflict pains and penalties for disobedience to the mandates of arbitrary power.—Life itself will be forfeited. The prisons will be filled, and every ignominious mode of punishment resorted to, nay—for aught we know or for aught we care, while we are running these remarks, the law is passing in Columbia which makes the writer liable to a felon's fate. While, however, liberty does remain, while the hand which wields this pen continues unchained, it shall speak freely and fearlessly for this people. We urge no man to physical opposition to the constituted authorities of South Carolina, we attempt no opposition to constitutional resistance, but we ask the people of this state to do their duty to themselves, to their country and to posterity. We invoke them by the sacred name of duty and liberty to come forward to the rescue of their state; let them as they value the blessings of regular government, and as they dread the disasters of anarchy, rise in the majesty of their own might, and say to the Convention and those men now in possession of power—"stop you have transcended the authority we placed in your hands, you have deceived and deceived us—you have placed us in a position we did not contemplate—you have made us alien enemies to our country against our feelings—you have declared war upon our federal government—you have transcended your instructions—you told us that nullification was a peaceable measure, and you have put it into operation by raising an army twice as large as that of the United States—and it will not do to answer us that this is merely a precautionary measure, called upon to fight—for we remember too well that you taught us to laugh to scorn the idea held out by the Proclamation that nullification was necessarily a hostile and revolutionary measure—you flouted the idea of force, and yet upon the very threshold of that measure, you call for a force that will cost us one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a month to support. —If the predictions of the Union men were true head and bloody bones" fit only for the feats of old women, we have to say that it is passing strange you should want an army—soldiers with—Artillery, infantry and flank companies of riflemen are queer accompaniments to an act so peculiarly pacific in its very nature as you subject to ridicule, the dastardly submission men who told us it was otherwise.—In short; the Union men were right, and what they told us beforehand we unwillingly trust, and we have found it so. Retrace your steps therefore: we have found out what nullification is, and we are Nullifiers no longer." Let the people address this language to their rulers and their State to-day. Tell we we understand that such are the sentiments of a majority of the people of South Carolina at this time.—We have abundant reason to believe that they are sentiments which will reach us from every quarter of the state. A reaction has taken place, The people's eyes are opened. They are becoming sensible of the ruin which they have brought upon the vitals of their state. If they do not, they will deserve whatever fate may await them.

Nullification in North Carolina.—The Washington Globe says,—We have received from a friend at Raleigh, the following resolutions, which will doubtless be adopted by Legislature of North Carolina, and our informant thinks modified, so as still more strongly to mark its disapprobation of the course of the Nullifying Convention:—

Whereas, questions of deep and increasing importance now agitate some of our sister States, growing out of the exercise of powers which are supposed to be conferred on the Government on the one hand, and of the rights which are said to appertain to the State on the other. And whereas an expression of opinion on the part of this Legislature seems to be called for, that silence may not be construed into a virtual acquiescence of the powers claimed for the General Government; nor yet as being indifferent to the consequences which necessarily flow from the enforcement of Nullification,—

Be it therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, That while we disapprove the doctrine of Nullification as unconstitutional, violent and of a revolutionary tendency, we are nevertheless, freelingly alive to the cause which has given rise to it.

2. *Resolved Further*, That the powers which have been ceded by the States to the General Government, were delegated in trust for the accomplishment of certain limited and defined objects, and that any exercise of those powers to foster manufactures directly, is viewed by this Legislature as a violation of the spirit of the Federal compact.

3. *Resolved further*, That while we deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as being wild and visionary in theory, dangerous and yjoked in practice, we at the same time cannot but consider a Tariff of duties looking to protection (as does the present) as an unwarrantable assumption of power.

4. *Resolved further*, That we still rely on the wisdom and integrity of the constituted authorities of the General Government and confidently look to their patriotic and full love of union for ultimate redress of all our grievances.

5. *Resolved further*, That we recognize in the Tariff of the 1st of June, 1832, a modification of duties, both in the gross and in the detail, and behold it as an entering wedge, which shall ultimately further down the duties to a reasonable point.

6. *Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the president of the U. S., and to the Executive of each of the States of this Confederacy.

South Carolina.—The Charleston Mercury, the leading paper of the Nullifiers of South Carolina, in noticing the late Message of the President, speaks in strong terms of compendation of the Proclamation. It is to be hoped that a similar feeling will prevail among the members of that party generally, and that they will be indueed to persist in their attempts to nullify the laws of Congress or to dissolve the Union; and that they will wait the regular operation of events for the relief from the burdens of which they complain. If they will now retrace the steps they have so hastily taken, they may yet rescue themselves from the dangerous predicament into which they have been hurrying themselves, and the country generally, and our happy and prosperous Union may yet be saved from the shock which has been threatened by their precipitate and ill advised movements. If they do, it will be well; but if they do not, the blood and the consequences must fall upon their own heads.

The Union Convention assembled at Columbia on the 10th inst. After a necessary preliminary measures were created, a Committee to consist of one Delegate from each District and Parish, and two from the Parish of St. Phillips and St. Michael, was appointed to which was referred the ordinance to nullify certain acts of Congress and the several acts of the Legislature proposed to be adopted in obedience thereto.—The Convention then adjourned until the next day. The number of Delegates is estimated at 150, and a strong determination is evinced to support the Union and the Laws. The proposition contained in the Ordinance of Nullification is not to shake the question.

Balt. Rep.

Resolutions have been brought forward in the Legislature of Kentucky, by General M'Afree, disapproving of the conduct of South Carolina. After an able preamble, denying the right to nullify, and stating setting forth the evils of the attempt, the resolutions, appended are as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, that the General Assembly of Kentucky, do hereby disapprove of the doctrine advanced by the Legislature of South Carolina, "that any one State has the right to nullify and set aside a law of the *United States*;" is contrary to the Constitution, and would be destructive to the peace and harmony of the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That "the *Federal Union must be preserved*."

Documents accompanying the President's Message.—The several Reports of the heads of Departments are this year characterized by their perspicuity and precision. The condition and vital energy schemes started to distract the public mind. They contain a lucid exposition of the operations of government, and exhibit a condition of the country as highly prosperous and flourishing. The Report of the Post Master General, is short and succinct, but shows plainly the facility with which the Department has been conducted. Our opponents have been the most violent in their attacks upon this Department, and have spared no means by which Mr. Barry might have been implicated. By his Report it will be seen, that he has far exceeded any of his predecessors in extending the facilities of the Post Office. This he has carried into effect without making at the same time the Department support itself. During the year ending July 1st, 1832, the transportation of the mail has been extended 3,156,320 miles, equal to more than one half the length of all the post roads in 1808. The largest increase ever made in one year we believe was something over 600,000 miles. There has also been a large increase in the receipts of the Department under Mr. Barry, and when the profits from the new routes shall be realized, the postage may be greatly reduced and still the Department made to support itself. Most of the new contracts he has made for carrying the mail, had been at a great saving to government especially on the large routes.

Del. Gazette.

The Sugar Crop.—From all the information that we have been able to obtain, the present crop must inevitably turn out short. First, the long rainy season prevented the cane from maturing, causing unnecessary sprouting matter—then, the freshness of the roads and swamps of the earth, generally, preventing the planter from obtaining a sufficient supply of wood for the steam engines and boilers, and when all these evils were about ceasing, then came the *Cholera*, destroying many of their slaves, and calling off the attention of master men from their business of the crop; and now, we learn that the frost has done great injury.

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

"COLUMBIA, Dec. 10.

"I arrived here yesterday and found our friends gathering fast, and in overflowing numbers, to testify their abhorrence of Nullification, remembered doubly hateful, since the perpetration of its crucel enormities. A fine spirit, animates our whole party, a sign of fraternal concord among themselves, and of unyielding resistance to the oppression that would rob them of their chastered rights and chain them down in galling and hopeless slavery.—The industriously circulated rumours of division in our party, are wholly unfounded—they are the "weak inventions of the enemy," got up for effect, and *unsuffactified* out of gas[illegible] suggested statements, or downright falsehoods. The only Union Party that exists is the *Union party of South-Carolina*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and resolved on unitedaction. The convention will be numerously attended; it will meet this day at 12 o'clock, and get into action in train for the transaction of business. Col. Taylor is said to be too unwell to preside at present, and one of the vice-Presidents will supply his place, until he is able to attend.

"In testimony of the unfaltering spirit that actuates the party, I subjoin some items of information, gleaned from good sources. The Union party of Greenville have had a meeting, at which opposition to the Ordinance of Nullification has assumed the most de ided shape. The Preamble protests against the authority of the State Convention, because it was unconstitutionally called, and constituted on an improper basis of representation, and because it has deprived the people and transcended its powers, in a manner that the people were if submitted them, would not sanction. The Resolutions are as follows:—

"*Resolved*, that whilst the powers of resistance are left us, we will never submit to be *disfranchised* in the land of our nativity, proscribed from office for opinion's sake, robbed of our rights as freemen, and deprived of those most valuable privileges, which are formidable to tyrants only—all of which are contained in the Ordinance under the insidious pretext of a *Bill of Rights*," and its proposed bill of *pains and penalties*.

Resolved, That we never can be induced to raise a parricidal arm against the Union of those States, let the other confederacy act as it may, and that any attempt to force us into such a measure, will be met with *drawn swords* and *fixed bayonets*.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to defend these, our opinions and sentiments, with *our lives, our fortunes* and our *sacred honors*.

"*Resolved*, That our delegates be requested to lay this protest, and these resolutions, before the Union Convention in Columbia.

"The people of Greenville have hoisted in the village the flag of the United States—they have nailed the Star Spangled Banner to the mast, and declared that it shall remain flying while they have lives to defend it. In Lancaster, Salem, (Sumter District) and Spartanburgh, very strong measures have passed against the Ordinance, and in the low country district Hamilton and Calhoun are said to have been hung and burnt in effigy. This will I trust suffice to satisfy our nullifying friends, that if there is any difference, between the Unionists of Charleston and those of the interior, it is that the latter exceed the former in warmth and vigorance. The test oath seems to have elicited from the Union Party an unanimous burst of indignation. "Don't take the test oath" is now the watch word, and office will be freely sacrificed, and far dearer interests willingly hazarded, rather the than comply with the odious and oppressive requisition. If ever there has been any disposition on that part of any portion of our party to abandon opposition to Nullification—if the arts of our adversaries have ever flown dissention in our ranks, this unprincipled measure of proscription and tyranny has again united us in an unbroken phalanx.

"I suppose you have heard of Dr. Cooper's squibbing. The Nullifiers boast of it as a glorious triumph "of the freedom of opinion." Yes, those who have just passed an edict to restrain opinion, to fetter conscience, on matters connected with the allegiance, duties and rights of citizenship, have, in their hypocritical worship of "freedom of opinion," given a license to infidelity to preside at our high seat of learning, and imbue the minds and hearts of our youth, with its dangerous and corrupting tenets.

"The President's Message was received here yesterday. It is considered by our party as perfectly satisfactory. The Nullifiers have derived no comfort from it—they say they have received authentic information that Jackson is resolved on coercing them into submission.

"After the adjournment of the Convention, a number of additional Delegates arrived, and others are said to be on the ground. The fact we have mentioned in such numbers as to astonish the Nullifiers, and make them suspect that they will not be able to accomplish their work of opposition as speedily as they had imagined. They really had wrought themselves into the conviction, that their ordinance would have existed the Union party like chaff before the wind, but the scales have now fallen from their eyes, and many of them begin to be appalled at the prospect before. The Union party will never take the test oath which their opponents would unwillingly exact of them, nor will they ever acquiesce in aversion or be forced into the ranks of Nullification against the General Government. The Committee appointed by the Convention meets to-night, and engaged in an animated discussion, in which Judge Hunger, Judge O'Neale and Col. Allston, among others, took part. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow A. M. to-morrow, when Judge David Johnson, who moved the adjournment, will occupy the floor. It is quite uncertain when the committee will be ready to report.

Dreadful Mortality at Sea.—The Packship Sylvia, Captain Thornhill, arrived at the quarantine ground, New York, on Friday, in ninety days passage from Antwerp, with only *twenty-eight* passengers alive out of *one hundred and thirty*, who were received embarked when she sailed—mortality believed to be altogether unparalelled in the history of arrivals at that port. The mortality, we learn from the Commercial Advertiser was so great as to require almost the whole time of the crew in attending the sick, which is the course of the voyage. The whole of the crew have been in perfect health. The captain states that the disease among the passengers did not at all resemble the Cholera—most of the victims living died without more apparent pain or struggle than if going to sleep. The passengers were filthy and extremely indolent; it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevailed upon to make the least exertion in behalf of themselves. They appeared to be wholly unaffected by the frequent and numerous deaths of their companions and relatives. Even mothers would see their dead children thrown overboard without any expression of regret. Indeed, they all seemed wholly insensiblent to their fate. The provisions and stores on board were ample, and the captain was provided with plenty of medicines, and most of the passengers had money to provide for a journey to the western part of the United States.

This is the second ship from this article from Antwerp, and brought sickness and death into New York. The ship Beaver arrived on the 19th of October, after having thrown overboard about fifty of her passengers, who filled the hospital at the quarantine with her remaining sick and dying. She sailed from Antwerp the 18th September, in company with the Sylvia, but fortunately had shorter passage, and lost a less number of passengers.

The British ship Sylvia, arrived at Quarantine, New York, on Saturday last, in 90 days from Antwerp with only 28 passengers out of 142, who were received on board when sailed. The disease was not cholera, they generally died without any apparent pain or struggle than if going to sleep. Passengers of the poorer class (paupers we all by them) the authorities become a burden to us.

A personal rencounter took place at Edwardsville, Ill. on the 14th ult. between Gov. Ninian Edwards and Judge Smith, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. In the version of the affair given by the former, he says that the Judge, approached him with two loaded pistols and presented the muzzles of both at him, offered him his choice, calling him a damn'd dog: whereupon the Ex-Governor, instead of accepting the offer, knocked the Judge down with his fist, and caned him until they were separated by the intervention of others.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Louisville Journal of the 4th inst. says—"The steamboat Portsmouth burst one of her boilers last evening just as she was leaving the Louisville wharf. Incredible as it is instantaneously killed, and five others were so badly hurt that the physicians pronounced their recovery impossible. We understand that none of the passengers were injured; all the victims were from among the hands employed on board the boat."

Washington Irving, has embarked from New Orleans for New York,—freighted no doubt with materials for some more delightful books.

The votes in John Randolph's Congressional District at the late Electoral Election was as follows:

	Jackson.	Clay.
Buckingham	365	27
Charlotte	468	17
Cumberland	288	54
Prince Edward	323	2
	1744	100

PORT DEPOSIT TRADE.—We learn from a source entitled to full confidence, that the late freshet in the Susquehanna has brought down to Port Deposit, a very considerable quantity of lumber and produce, and that vessels are much wanted there for its transportation, a large portion of the Chesapeake craft are laid up for the winter. Some of our enterprising captains no doubt will avail themselves of this opportunity of making good freights.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Monday morning narrates a serious affair which took place on Saturday, in New Jersey, a few miles below Camden, Dr. Davis, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, who was in pursuit of three runaway negroes, found them in a wood. Two of them fled, but the third presented a musket, and several persons, negroes and whites, came to the aid of the slave. The Doctor was assailed, and beaten with clubs until he was supposed to be dead. A friend of his, an Englishman who accompanied him, experienced the same treatment. The United States Gazette adds—

"After some time the Doctor reached Camden, and made known the state of affairs. Many of the citizens, and some of the military volunteered to the number of fifty, to go with the proper officers to the place of the affray. On arriving they found about twenty-five others collected and white, chiefly of the Quaker persuasion, the person considered the ringleader was taken, and lodged in prison, and we understand that the proper officers of Camden will to-day proceed again to the place of attack, and endeavor to arrest the remainder of the assailants."

From the National Intelligencer.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to both Houses of Congress, in conformity to the act establishing the Treasury department, was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. A brief glance at it enables us to present the following synopsis of its contents.

The revenue, from the 1st January 1832, to the 1st January, 1833, actual and estimated, is stated at $31,715,959 81—making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an aggregate of $36,755,478 96.

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, are stated at $24,611,166 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1833, (including the Danish indemnity) of $1,644,107 73. This balance includes the *unavailable* funds in the Treasury, heretofore estimated at 100,000 dollars.

On the 1st January, 1833, the whole public debt will have been reduced to $7,000,000 83, which, set off against the 14 millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, many also be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debt.

The Imports for the year ending the 30th day of September last, are estimated at 100,652,677 dollars; and the Exports for the same period at $87, 037, 943, of which $83,074, 815, where of domestic, and $3,963,128 of foreign articles.

The Receipts during the year 1833 are estimated at $24,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt, at $17,058,389 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, $694,000, and the annual expenditure at 15,000,000 dollars, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, says the Report of $6,000,000, to which amount a reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended, either by a diminution of duties on imports, or partly by a equitable quishment of the Public Lands, the source of Revenue," as [illegible] last Annual Report.

The U. S. ship Concord, Captain Perry, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from the Mediterranean, fifty days from Naples. Mr. Nelson, American Charge des Affaires at Naples, is a passenger, AND IS THE BEARER OF A TREATY, PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN CLAIMS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the claim of the American merchants upon the Neapolitan Government, for spoliations upon their property during the occupation of the throne of Naples by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat.

These claims had been swelled to something like 2,000,000, but the estimate was probably a high one, and it is supposed the amount which the government has stipulated to pay, will cover all the fair, bona fide claims.

It is stated that the claim had been refused only three days before the present treaty was concluded, and despatches to that effect were actually forwarded to our government by Mr. Nelson.

This fortunate conclusion of the negotiation is attributed to our naval demonstration in the neighborhood of that capital.

The passage of the Concord has been boisterous and severe—gales blowing almost constantly during the last 25 days.

This information comes by letter from an officer of the Concord; to a mercantile House in this city, and was received at half-past 12 o'clock this day.

HONOUR AMONG THE INDIANS.—The following is related in the Richmond Compiler, of Thursday last—

When Gen. Scott arrived at the American encampment in the North West, he found three Indian prisoners—under a charge of murdering the whites. The evidence was slight—and an application had been sent up to Washington to obtain their discharge. But the President had gone to the Hermitage, and the Secretary of War to Detroit. No answer was of course obtained. In the meantime, the Cholera broke out among the American troops in the camp on Rock River, many became victims. One of the three Indians prisoners also took it and died.

The General seeing the danger they were exposed to determined on letting the two survivors out of confinement—and told them if they would confine themselves to the island in the river, he would permit them to go there. Their word being pledged, he directed them to go the extreme part of the island, where they might keep somewhat out of the way of our troops. They accordingly repaired to the quarter where he had directed them to go—but they never once left the island—although they might easily have made their escape. Meantime the Cholera spread and the danger thickened. The General sent to tell them that he would permit them to return to the camp, upon condition that they would return to the camp as soon as he gave them notice that the Cholera was gone. They assented to the terms, and went home.

The Indians were under a charge of murder—and might have lost their lives if they were put upon their trial. But notwithstanding this circumstance, the moment they found that he had determined to hold his great council with the Indians, he informed the two prisoners that they must come in—and they did not hesitate to do so. They repaired among the first Indians to the American encampment.

They reader will be pleased to hear that they were ultimately acquitted—though one of them had to pledge himself to attend as a witness against another Indian, who was charged with murdering the whites. This duty, too, he fulfilled, though at much inconvenience to himself.

The Finances of the State of Georgia appear to be in a very embarrassed condition. The Nominal balance in the treasury at the last year is only $15,596. The receipts having been $526,920, and the expenditures $542,020.

From this small balance is to be deducted $10,000 in stock of the Bank of Georgia, received from the commissioners of the Oconee;" the real balance is therefore less than $6,000. Besides this, the State owes the Central Bank $92,888 for cash advanced on executive warrants during the last year, the treasury being empty. There is a clear deficiency, of nearly $17,000, and at least $70,000 more required to meet the appropriations of the Legislature, and to defray the expenses of the State. If prompt measures be taken to remedy such a state of things, it is easy to forse that a "Sovereign State" may become insolvent.—*Balt. Amer.*

OFFICIAL.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Great Britain has been informed by Lord Palmerston that, with respect to the Convention concluded between France and England in relation to the affairs of Holland and Belgium, the blockade of the Scheldt would only apply to the vessels of Holland; that no interruption whatever would be put in the way of the commerce of other nations, whose vessels would, as at all other times be allowed free ingress and egress to and from the ports of Holland, without any molestation whatever, unless retaliation on the part of the Dutch cruisers or other unlooked for events, should convert the proposed state of things into an open war, when a strict blockade of the coast of Holland would become the necessary consequence of it.

The following are understood to be the bases of the convention alluded to:

The King of the Netherlands will be notified to enter, on or before the 2nd Nov. into an engagement to withdraw on or before the 12th of the same month, all his troops from the territories of Belgium—the same engagement to be taken by the King of the Belgians with respect to his troops and the territories of Holland. If compliance be refused, Great Britain and France will immediately lay an embargo upon all the Netherland vessels within the ports of their respective dominions, and will order their cruisers to detain and send in all Netherland vessels which they may intercept; and a combined British and French squadron shall be stationed off the coast of Holland for the more effectual execution of this measure. If, on the 15th November, the Netherland troops should still continue within the Belgian territory, a French force shall advance into Belgium for the purpose of compelling the Netherland troops to evacuate the said territories, provided that the King of the Belgians shall have previously signified his wish for he entrance of such French force into his dominions, for the aforesaid purpose.

The above measure shall be confined to the expulsion of the Netherland troops from the citadel of Antwerp and the places dependent thereupon, which will upon that event be forthwith delivered up to the troops of Belgium by the French who will immediately withdraw into the French territories.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Extract of a letter from Capt. George C. Read U. S. Ship Constellation, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated "*At Sea*, (in the Levant.) October, 17, 1832."

"I have been giving convoy to our vessels bound home, and am glad to have in my power to say, that no acts of piracy have been committed nor be I heard of a single corsair making his appearance during the time I have been in this sea.

"I am happy to state that the officers and crew, with the exception of colds, are all in good health."

The locomotive engine of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Rail-road Company is now placed permanently on the road. Experiments made with her during the last three days, have satisfactorily established her capacity for heavy draughts at high velocities.

Georgia.—A bill to re-establish the Penitentiary system in the State of Georgia, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, consequently it has become a law.

☞ An ASSOCIATION, or protracted meeting will be held in the Episcopal Church, in Elkton, commencing on *Wednesday*, the 2nd of January next.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, Mr. JAMES MERRIT, of New Castle county, Del. to Miss ELIZBETH JOHNSON, of Elkton.

On the same day by the same Minister, Mr. Alexander C. Cosden, Esq. of Elkton, Md. to Miss Amanda Jane Gray, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. *C. P. Jones*, Mr. *Benjamin Parrott* to *Miss Mary Rebecca Bowers*, both of Kent County.

In announcing the above, we are happy to say, that the *good old* custom of renouncing the *Printers*, which had nearly become obsolete in this county is about to be revived. We received a plentiful supply of cake upon the occasion for which our thanks are acknowledgements as also our best wishes. "A word to the wise"&c.

Chestertown Inquirer

DIED.—In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM BURKE, aged 84 years. He was one of that patriotic band whose memory will ever be dear to American—a soldier of the Revolution.

A STRAY.

STRAYED away from the Farm of the Subscriber, in Back Creek Neck, on Sunday the 9th inst. a dark Brown MARE, supposed to be about fourteen and a half hands high, twelve or fourteen years old, some white in the face, and much rubbed with the collar and traces, rather thin, with a short switch tail. No other marks particularly recollected. Any person taking up said mare and returning her to the subscriber, at Cantwell's bridge or to John Conelin, who resides on the Farm, shall be rewarded.

CHARLES TATMAN.

Dec. 17, 1832. 3t 3

Town Ordinance.

1831, July 20th.

ORDERED, That any person leaving fire wood in the street over night, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offence.

ORDERED, That it shall be the duty of every person occupying a house within the limits of the town of Elkton, to burn their chimnies during a rain or snow, so often during the year as to prevent their taking fire, and every person neglecting the same, and thereby causing taking fire, the person occupying the house shall pay the sum of three dollars fine, for the use of the town, to take effect after the 1st of July, 1832.

G. R. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Dec. 18, 1832. 3t 51.

FOR RENT.

THAT long established and well known Store Stand at Mill Haven, lately occupied by E. & J. Reynolds. Possession may be had on the first of February next. For terms apply to Mr. John W. Maffit on the premises or to the subscriber living near the Brick Meeting-house, Cecil county, Md. WM. M. TOWNSEND.

Dec. 22, 1832. 3tif.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Cecil county, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition in writing by John Hollingsworth of said county and State, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debt, which he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly of Maryland, entitled an Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions prescribed in said Acts, and the said John Hollingsworth having shewn to me that he has complied with all the requisites of said Acts of Assembly, I do, therefore, hereby order and adjudge that the said John Hollingsworth be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil county court, on or before the first Saturday of the next April Term of the Court, and at such other times as said Court shall direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations, if any, as may be made against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, at least three months previous to said first Saturday of next April Term, to be published in some paper in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in three cases, if any they have, why the said John Hollingsworth should not be finally discharged according to the provisions of the said Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

SAM'L HOLLINGSWORTH.

A true copy.

Attest. JAMES SEWALL, Clk.

Cecil county court.

December 22, 1832. 3t 51

DR. BRYAN

Presents his respects to the inhabitants of Elkton and vicinity, and informs them that for the convenience of those who may have to send at night, he will lodge in his office.

All persons coming for him when out on professional duty, will please leave their message with Maj. Purnell, at my office, or with Mr. Kinkaid with whom I board, and they will be immediately attended to.

Nov. 17. 2m.

Notice.

THE Citizens of Cecil County who are desirous of celebrating the anniversary of the glorious Victory, obtained at New Orleans on the eighth of January, 1815, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the house of Wm. Kinkead on the evening of the 29th inst. to make arrangements.

LOTTERY OFFICE
In Elkton.

THE Subscribers having procured from the Lottery Commissioners a license to sell Lottery Tickets, have opened an OFFICE in Elkton, at the Drug & Medicine Store of Dr. C. Parker, where they have and will constantly keep, for sale, Tickets in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington Lotteries; one of which will be drawn on *Tuesday* and *Saturday* of every week.

Letters (postage paid) ordering Tickets will receive the most prompt attention. Address to

FIELDER PARKER & Co.

Dec. 15. 3mTu Elkton.

Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 45.

49 58 50 55 65 61 53 24 5 27

Drawing of the Delaware & North Carolina Consolidated Lottery. No. 28.

40 6 9 17 42 26 14 53

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 23.

25 66 11 22 7 10 35 47 51 3

Drawing of the Virginia Consolidated Lottery. No. 30.

26 25 57 48 60 41 10 20 35

GENERAL

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT:

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 10 South Calvert street, Baltimore: in connection with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, *and dealers particularly*, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra quarter of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Seeds prepared and labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a nominal price, distributed through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals,—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him, wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md.

MEDICINES

Russian Pulmonary Balsam—A new and highly esteemed remedy for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, &c. &c.

Dr. Sweitt's Embrocation, for Rheumatism, Stiffened Joints, &c. &c.

Hall's Compound Rhubarb, a new and highly approved remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Swaim's Panacea.

Swaim's Vermifuge.

The above medicines are for sale at DR. PARKER'S Medicine and Drug Store, Elkton.

October 6 1832. 1aw7m.

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscribers about the 18th of November a Dark Brown Horse about 3 years old, near 16 hands high, and formerly owned by the subscriber.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away. ALEXANDER SCOTT.

Nov. 20, 1832. 6t—3t

A Neat and Cheap Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE

Select Circulating Library

containing equal to FIFTY VOLUMES,

For FIVE DOLLARS.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanates, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, *the chief object of which, emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.*

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents, or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied *at their own homes* with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish, for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, Dublin, or any other part of Great Britain or Ireland. From the former we shall select the best *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circles, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary taste and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of immoral or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be impertinent here to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located but some particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Roe's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Titlepage and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. *☞ Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20.00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4.00, by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1832.

☞Subscriptions received at the Elkton Post-Office.

Selling off at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business will sell his *STOCK OF GOODS AT COST.*

Those who wish bargains will please call.

THOMAS HOWARD, Jr.*

Dec. 15 32tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property lately owned by Alexander Scott consisting of a valuable *MERCHANT & GRIST MILL,* a large HOUSE and BARN both new. A BARK MILL and all other necessary buildings together with about

150 ACRES

of first rate land, nearly one half in Timber.

The Mill and improvements with 20 acres will be sold separate, the other Land will be divided into Lots to suit purchasers.

Persons are invited to view this property, the situation is thought to be excelled, on account of its many advantages for business being at the head of the tide, and within the bounds of the Town of Elkton. For terms apply to J. Richardson near the premises.

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.

Baltimore,

October 27, 1832. 25 4t.

A CARD.

A WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, that he is not, and as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives to give them cash, and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having negroes to dispose of will please give him a chance by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

Oct. 6, 22 tf

DR. BRYAN

Presents his respects to the inhabitants of Elkton and vicinity, and informs them that for the convenience of those who may have to send at night, he will lodge in his office.

All persons coming for him when out on professional duty, will please leave their message with Maj. Purnell at my office, or with Mr. Kirkland with whom I board, and they will be immediately attended to.

Nov. 17. 2m.

Notice.

The Commissioners of Cecil County will meet at the Court House in Elkton, on the second Tuesday in January next, to transact such business as may come before them. All those persons who have accounts to settle, or indebted for the year 1831, are particularly requested to attend for settlement.

By order of Commissioners,

JOHN KEAN, Clerk.

November 10, 1832. 27 tm.

A Horse For Sale.

He goes well in double or single harness, and is a good *Gig Horse.*

Apply to

CALEB PARKER.

Elkton, Nov. 24, 1832.

Rye For Sale.

FOR Sale at Elk Landing Three Hundred Bushels of first quality RYE, raised at Carpenters Point.

For terms apply to the subscriber or to Wm. Hewitt, who will attend to the delivery of it.

HENRY D. MILLER.

October 30, 1832. 24 tf.

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscribers about the 12th of November a Dark Brown Horse about 8 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, and formerly owned by the subscriber.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away. ALEXANDER SCOTT.

Nov. 20, 1832. 31—3t

FOR RENT.

THE Merchant Grist and Saw Mills at the East end of Elkton, having gone through a complete repair. Good security will be required. Possession given on the 25th of March. For terms apply to

JACOB or THOS. HOWARD, jr.

Dec. 15 33tf.

BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

A CARD.

THE Public are respectfully informed that those who are desirous of taking excursions on the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, can be furnished with PLEASURE CARS at a moderate expense, after their arrival from New Castle, morning and afternoon. Apply at the Rail Road Office at Frenchtown.

WILLIAM S. BARR, Agent.

May 26. tc

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Cecil county court, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, from the front door of the Courthouse in Elkton, on FRIDAY the 29th day of December, inst. the following tract of Land, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of Hiram Jeans in and to a Tract of Land sold to the said Hiram Jeans by the heirs of Hugh Beard, deceased, on which the said Hiram Jeans now resides, adjoining the lands of Geo. England, Samuel England and others, containing.

111 3-4 ACRES,

more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the the said Hiram Jeans, and to be sold for cash, to satisfy debts due Richard Simpers and others. Sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. McCULLOUGH, Sh'ff.

December 8, 1832. 31tp.

GENERAL

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert street, Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and *dealers particularly*, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him,) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS would find a ready and *profitable* sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers *on very liberal terms*, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds prepared and labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice seeds, implements, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him, wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md.

Bill in Equity.

William Thompson, prochein Amy and next of Kin to James Thompson and others,

vs.

James Thompson, Diana Thompson, William Thompson and Joseph Thompson, children & heirs at law of Joseph Thompson.

Cecil County Court, October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, on this 20th day of October, That the Report of Adam Hman, trustee, for the sale of certain property mentioned in the cause of Thompson against Thompson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the first Monday of April next, Provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper in the State of Maryland before the 1st day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be eighty dollars.

RD T. EARLE,

P. B. HOPPER.

J. B. ECCLESTON.

A true copy,

Test.

JAMES SEWALL, Clerk

Cecil county court.

Nov. 24, 1832.

SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Private Sale, that well known

Tavern Stand,

at Old Town, now in the tenure of Mrs. Bennett, and the adjoining land, consisting of about 136 Acres. This property is advantageously situated about six miles from Elkton, on the road leading to Warwick, and immediately on the margin of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and within one mile of Iron-ravine.

For terms apply to John C. Groome, Elkton, or to Samuel Kerr, or the subscriber near Union Post Office, Kent county, Md. ELIZABETH PEARCE.

Elkton, Aug. 25, 1832 16 tf.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of JOSEPH SIDWELL, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September, 1833; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.

GILES S. LANGDON, Adm'r.

Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of EDWARD PENNINGTON, Sr. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of August, 1833, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.

EDWARD PENNINGTON, Adm'r.

December 4, 1832. 31 6w.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the 25th day of January, 1833, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Dec. 8. 31 6t.

Notice.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Cecil County, by petition in writing of Edward Davidson, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt in the Jail of Cecil County, and that he has filed a schedule of the Acts of Assembly of the State of Maryland for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts, and the said Edward Davidson having complied with all the requisites of the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward Davidson be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Cecil County Court, on the first Saturday of next April Term of said Court, and at such other times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made to or against him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil County, once a week for three months before the said first Saturday of next April term of the said County Court, to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Davidson should not have the benefit of such Acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this first day of December 1832.

ENOCH CLOUD.

A true copy,

Attest. JAMES SEWALL, Clk,

Cecil County Court.

December 8, 1832. 31 3m.

More New Goods.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have just received and opened

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS;

which having been selected with great care, will be sold as low, if not lower than any Auction goods in the place. As we have not been in the practice of Puffing or Boasting about Cheap Goods, we shall not do so now, but invite the public to call & examine for themselves.

Respectfully,

THOMAS S. WELCH & Co.

Elkton, Dec. 1, 1832. 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Cecil County, generally, without distinction of party, are requested to meet at the Court House in Elkton, on SATURDAY the 29th inst. for the purpose of appointing a delegate or delegates to the convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the eight of January 1833, to take into consideration the propriety of revising and amending the constitution of this State, in certain cases, which will be more particularly made known at the meeting. Meeting to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

December 8, 1832.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY COURIER.

A Family Newspaper of the largest size at two dollars per annum payable in advance.

ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

The publishers of the Saturday Courier, gratefully acknowledge the extensive and unexampled patronage which they have received. Scarcely eighteen months have passed since the commencement of their paper, and the list of subscribers now exceeds *ten thousand*, a fact which sufficiently attests the high standing which the Courier enjoys in public estimation.

Since its first publication, it has been comprehensive as to embrace every variety of topics which can be introduced into a public journal. Literature—Science—the Arts—Foreign and Domestic News—Police Reports, Sporting Intelligence—a Register of passing events—Commentaries on new publications—Dramatic Criticisms, and other subjects, receive constant and sedulous attention; and the publishers do not hesitate to assert, that in the interest, novelty, appropriateness, diversity and general excellence of it contents, this Courier may fairly claim precedence over any similar publication.

The literary department of this paper is supplied by original contributions from the best and most distinguished American writers, and selections carefully and judiciously made from the whole range of English periodical literature. Whatever can be obtained, whether at home or abroad, calculated to amuse, interest, or instruct, provided it be suitable, is procured and published, without reference to expense or trouble.

In furnishing news, foreign and domestic, the publishers of the Saturday Courier have very great advantages, and they confidently appeal to the past experienced of their patrons to sustain them in saying that they have generally been in this respect, in advance of their weekly contemporaries.

The Saturday Courier is at present the largest paper unconnected with politics, published in the United states. It is printed on a sheet of greater size, and contains by actual measurement, a larger quantity of matter than any other weekly journal of a purely miscellaneous character. Notwithstanding this superiority, the publishers, anxious not merely to merit, but to secure a continuance and extension of their great patronage have determined to increase the size, and otherwise improve the Courier, so as to make it beyond all question the largest, cheapest, and most desirable weekly paper in this country. For the purpose, on the first of January, 1833, the Saturday Courier will be enlarged by the addition of four inches in width, and a proportionate increase in length, so that it will then contain an amount of matter nearly equal to two hundred pages of a common octavo volume. This immense sheet will be filled with the choicest tales and poetry—miscellaneous essays—extracts from recent popular publications—and other matter relating to the literature of the times. Besides the strictest regard to the agreable, due attention will be paid to the useful, and all important facts connected with the rise and fall of science, the arts, and the great market, &c. will be especially and carefully noted.

Various embellishments intended to please the Courier and gratify its patrons, are now in preparation, and these will form part of the projected improvements. The price will continue as heretofore—two dollars per annum—but as an extensive list of subscribers, and punctual payments are both necessary to secure the publishers against absolute loss, the price of subscription must invariably be paid in advance. This condition will in all cases be insisted upon, and no exception can be made under any circumstances.

As the publishers are anxious to know how many additional paper it will be necessary for them to print, they request all who may be disposed to subscribe, to direct their orders covering the necessary enclosures, as soon as possible to.

E. WOODSIDE & SPRAGGE.

No 2 Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.—Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of year's subscription, ten dollars will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy, and discount of 10 per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers, and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Bacon's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of WILLIAM BORLIN, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd June, 1833, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.

ALICE COOK, Executrix.

Dec. 8. 31 6t

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of ALPHONSO COSDEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, on or before the 25th day of July, 1833; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, 1832.

ALETHEA COSDEN, Adm'r.

Dec. 8. 31 6t

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration, (with a copy of the will annexed,) on the Personal Estate of JACOB REYNOLDS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of August, 1833; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.

JACOB REYNOLDS, Adm'r.

Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration (with a copy of the Will annexed) on the Personal Estate of ROBERT FLINTHAM, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of August 1833; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Adm'r.

Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Cecil County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of GEORGE E. MITCHELL, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September, 1833; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1832.

ABRAHAM D. MITCHELL,

acting Executor of Col. George E. Mitchell deceased.

Dec. 8, 1832. 31 6t.

CECIL REPUBLICAN

AND

Farmers and Mechanics Advertiser,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

By Richard P. Bayly.

TERMS.

THE CECIL REPUBLICAN will be published every Saturday morning, on an imperial sheet, with *new and handsome type*, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, one half in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Should the subscription not be paid within the year, TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS will be exacted.

Persons neglecting to inform the Editor of a desire to discontinue at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered as a subscriber for the ensuing six months.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted three times at *one dollar* per square and *twenty-five cents* for every extra insertion. Longer ones in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please mark the number of times they wish them inserted, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid, if prompt attention is expected.